

BUSINESS CARDS.

AMOS R. RICHARDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties.
Office in the Court House. Jan 19th

TONSorial.
ALEX and CALVIN, Knights of the art Tonsorial,
invite the young, the old, the gay, the grave, the
elite of Pulaski, to call on them at their new
BARBER'S SALOON,
Over Taylor's store North side Public square.

T. M. N. JONES,
Attorney at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will Practice in Giles and the adjoining Counties.
OFFICE,
West side Public Square, Up-stairs, over the Store
of May, Gordon & May, next door to the Tennessee
House. Jan 19, 1866

P. G. STIVER PERKINS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will Practice in Giles and the adjoining counties.
OFFICE
In Drug Store of Perkins & Heasler, east side
of the public square. Jan 12th

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods
NOTIONS, &c.
No. 185 Main Street, Between Fifth and Sixth,
Jan 12th LOUISVILLE, KY. Sm

BROWN & McALLUM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.
OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Walker
& Brown. Jan 5, 1866

RUTLEDGE & REED,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.
Will practice in the Courts of Giles, Marshall,
Marion and Lawrence. Particular attention
given to the collection of claims. Office at e. corner
Public Square; Up stairs. Jan 5, 1866

DR. J. F. GRANT, DR. C. C. ABERNATHY.
MEDICAL CARD.
DRS. GRANT & ABERNATHY.
Pulaski, Tenn.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of
Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their
services to the people of Giles and the adjoining
counties; and hope by strict attention to business
to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Special Attention Given to Surgery.
Having had ample experience in the Army during
the war, and being supplied with all the appliances
necessary, they feel fully prepared to treat all cases
entrusted to their care.
Office near South-west Corner Public Square,
Jan 5-6m

J. P. MAY, J. G. GORDON, A. E. MAY.
May, Gordon & May,
DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS,
Boots, Shoes, Hard, Queens & Glass-ware,
JEWELRY, &c.
West side Public Square, near Tennessee House,
Pulaski, Tenn.
WHERE they will at all times be pleased to see
their friends and the public generally. Jan 12

F. H. REELL, E. EDMUNDSON.
Ezell & Edmundson,
East Side Public Square, Pulaski, Tenn.
Keep constantly on hand a full and assorted
STOCK OF GOODS,
Embracing a great variety,
ALL of which they offer at low prices—especially
their elegant stock of
Ready Made Clothing.
All kinds of Baiter, all kinds of money, premium
and uncurrent, taken at their market value.
Jan 6-12

SAM. C. MITCHELL & CO.,
House Carpenters & Joiners,
PULASKI, TENN.
ARE prepared to do all work in their line at short
notice and in the most approved style.
Window sash, Blinds and Doors made to order at
the best of prices. Jan 12-1866

FUNERAL UNDERTAKING.
We are prepared to furnish coffins of all kinds
and sizes at short notice. Jan 5-6m

FRUIT TREES!
I wish to inform the citizens of Giles county that
I have all kinds of Fruit Trees, which I wish to
sell, from the
ROSE BANK NURSERY,
near Nashville, Tenn., Treut & Willy, Proprietors.
All orders filled promptly five miles north of Pulaski,
on the Columbia pike, or left with J. P. May,
Pulaski, Tenn., or sent to A. P. MARTIN, Agent,
Jan 12-2m

ARCHITECT.
Office No. 11, Cherry St., near Church,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
P. O. Box 375. (Jan 1 1866-2m)

NOTICE.
The Office of Theo. Martin, President of the Cen-
tral Southern Railroad, is kept in the Counting
room of Messrs. Moffatt & Cox. Those who have
agreed to convert their tax receipt in the Stock
of the Railroad can do so at any time by calling at the
office, where he can generally be found. Jan 5-12

The Great Convention of 22nd Inst.
The Convention was called to order by
Mr. Posten, of the House of Representatives,
who proposed for temporary chair-
man Mr. Speaker Heiskell. The motion
was agreed to, and after a prayer by the
Rev. John P. Campbell, the regular order
of business was entered upon.

The committee on permanent organiza-
tion reported Hon. Henry Cooper, of Bed-
ford, for President, and a number of dis-
tinguished gentlemen for Vice Presidents,
all of which nominations were unanimously
adopted.

Judge Cooper was escorted to the chair,
and addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of this convention, I thank
you for the high and distinguished honor
your committee have done me in making
me the presiding officer of this convention,
and your ratification so unanimously of the
nomination of the committee and myself.
We have assembled, my countrymen, again
in the Capitol of Tennessee—we have as-
sembled again as representatives of the
loyal masses of the State of Tennessee, to
renew our allegiance to the Constitution of
the Government of the United States and
the State of Tennessee, the Union of the
State and enforcement of the laws. We
have met to satisfy the world that we believe
in the patriotism, in the integrity and
statesmanship of Tennessee's son who is
now President of the United States.—
(Cheers.) We will stand by the Consti-
tution of our country, not caring for the
consequences. While, my countrymen,
many whom we were wont to greet is not
in the hearing of my voice, while they are
not now to be met in our assemblies and
while many others cannot leave their busi-
ness, we must not forget to do our duty
for the living, for the present, and to take
care of the future. Let the past dead bury
its dead, and let us look forward to the ad-
vancement of our country. Let us co-operate
together as a band of brothers in the
advancement of our State to the position
to which she is entitled in the family of
States. We have met to-day, my country-
men, under the call of many patriotic gen-
tlemen to announce to the world and to our
fellow citizens of the United States of
America that we are loyal to our country
and our Government. (Cheers.) It has
been announced as a slander upon the peo-
ple that they wish to rebel and to again
throw the country into a revolution and a
war.

I accepted the office of Judge from the
Military Governor of the State, now Presi-
dent of the United States. I went into
counties where no Federal soldiers were.
I was a stranger to the people, and they
knew me as a civil representative of the
United States. They have met me cordially,
and supported me in my official duties.
I denounce it as a slander upon our people
to say they are not a law abiding people,
and that they do not desire to return to
their allegiance. They have returned to
their allegiance and loyalty to the Govern-
ment and State. (Cheers.) I have no
other kind of people in my circuit. They
have gone to work to re-establish the State
in its former position, and to heal up any
unfortunate differences. While we mourn
the war, and the differences which divided
us; while we mourn for the past, we should
forget it, and build upon the ruins a govern-
ment which shall have the respect of all
men. We are for the Constitution as it is.
I recognize it as the Constitution of the
United States of America, and as a citizen
of America I will observe and obey it."

After the conclusion of Judge Cooper's
speech, Hon. Mr. Martin, of West Tennes-
see, Hon. Geo. W. Jones, of Lincoln coun-
ty, and Judge Baxter followed in short and
able speeches, fully endorsing the objects
of the convention.

Judge Baxter then read the report of the
Committee on Resolutions which are given
in full as follows:
"The friends of the Union and of the
National Administration, have deemed the
recurring anniversary of the birthday of the
Father of his Country to be a proper oc-
casion on which to assemble in Mass Con-
vention, for the purpose of declaring their
continued devotion to the Federal Consti-
tution and the Federal Union, and of pro-
claiming their earnest approval of the policy
adopted by President Johnson in his patri-
otic efforts to preserve the Constitution and
to re-establish the Union of the States, and
thereby to secure, for the whole country,
the blessings of permanent peace and of
republican freedom. Such a celebration of
the day is rendered peculiarly appropriate
in view of the extraordinary resistance made
by Congress to the restoration of the South-
ern States to an equal participation in the
benefits of the Union; and in view of the
fact that a small portion of the people of
Tennessee, possessed of an accidental in-
fluence in the Government, are giving en-
couragement to that spirit of sectional fan-
aticism in Congress which has threatened
to paralyze the arm of the Federal Execu-
tive, and which persists in holding the
Federal Union in a state of virtual dis-
solution.

The people of Tennessee are excluded
from the benefits of the Union, upon the
unfounded assumption that they are not
sufficiently loyal to be admitted to rep-
resentation in the two Houses of Congress.
The delegates to this Convention, repre-
senting the great body of the State, em-
bracing as well those who participated in
and sympathized with the rebellion, as those
whose loyalty to the Union was never ques-
tioned, come forward to place upon the
record their united testimony against the
truth of this imputation of disloyalty, made
against the people of the State.

Upon the surrender of the Southern
armies, the people of Tennessee accepted
the result as a conclusive settlement of the
issues involved in the war. By the act
of laying down their arms, and surren-
dering to their victorious enemies, the South-
ern soldiers acknowledged their defeat, and
pledged their honor not to renew the con-
flict. This pledge was made in good faith
by brave men. They returned to their
homes, resumed their peaceful avocations,
and have distinguished themselves by the
zeal and energy with which they have pro-
secuted their various pursuits.

The result had established the inde-
structibility of the Union, by means of sepa-
rate State secession, and hence that the
several States which had sought to form a
new confederacy, had never been with-
drawn from the Federal Union. In this
result the people of Tennessee acquiesced
unhesitatingly, and have waited patiently
for the adoption of such measures as would
restore them to their former rights in the
Union. In the meantime they have sub-
mitted, without complaint, to all the terms
and conditions imposed upon them as citi-
zens of a State lately in rebellion; and have
complied with all the requisitions by which
their sincere loyalty to the constitution and
the Union could be made manifest.

The delegates to this convention, with a
full knowledge of their responsibility, do
not hesitate to affirm that the people of
Tennessee were never, at any time, more
sincerely anxious for the preservation of
good order and the restoration of civil law,
nor more earnestly united in their determi-
nation to support, defend and preserve the
Constitution of the Union against all as-
saults, open or concealed, domestic or
foreign, than they are at the present time.
They are as ready now as they ever were
in days gone by, or as are the people of
any other State in the Union, to pledge their
fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honor,
in defence of the Constitution and the
Union.

In declaring their willingness to maintain
the Constitution, they desire to be under-
stood as recognizing the late amendment,
forbidding the existence of involuntary ser-
vitude, as a part thereof; and as avowing
their determination to give to that clause
an honest and sincere support. They are
prepared to aid in extending to the free
persons of color such protection as shall secure
to them the undisturbed enjoyment of all
the blessings of freedom, and of conceding
to them all the civil and political rights
that may be compatible with the best in-
terests of both races. They insist, however,
that this subject belongs exclusively to the
people of the State; and that the same has
not been transferred to Congress by the
amendment aforesaid. They are satisfied
that whenever all extraneous influences are
withdrawn, the relations between the two
races will be established upon principles of
justice that will be mutually satisfactory
and beneficial.

Entertaining these sentiments, the people
of Tennessee, with unprecedented unanimi-
ty, have observed with unaffected admi-
ration, the wise and patriotic efforts made
by President Johnson, to secure an early and
complete restoration of the Southern States
to the Union. By the liberal exercise of
executive clemency he has shown that he
understands and appreciates the plighted
faith of brave men, and by reposing in
them this generous confidence, he has won
their hearts, and rendered their pledge of
loyalty doubly sure, not only in securing
their zealous support of the Union, but in
overcoming sectional antipathies, and in
securing sentiments of toleration and fran-
ternity, between those who were lately
public enemies.

The people of the Southern States had
responded so promptly and efficiently to
wise suggestions and the liberal policy of
the President, that when the present Con-
gress assembled, most of the States lately
in rebellion had complied with the terms
and conditions upon which their restoration
to the Union was to be consummated.
Nothing was then wanting for the effectua-
ting of the great work of re-establishing
the union of all the States except the ap-
proval by Congress of the policy adopted
and carried out by the President. This
approval was withheld by a dominant ma-
jority of Congress, who have thereby re-
pudiated the policy of the President, ig-
nored the existence of the Southern States,
repelled the Senators and Representatives
from the halls of Congress, and usurped the
power to govern the Southern States as
conquered provinces.

As if to make their usurpation more
glaringly revolutionary, this dominant ma-
jority, instead of acting in accordance with
the provisions of the constitution, in the
matter of admitting the Southern repre-
sentation, "abdicated that high position,
and handed it over to a joint committee of
fifteen; a committee which sits with closed
doors, which deliberates in secret, which
shuts itself out from the knowledge and ob-
servation of Congress, and which does not
even desire to give the information it was
appointed to collect, but which sends its
receipts into the two houses and demands
its ratification, without reasons and without
facts, before the going down of the sun."

Availing themselves of their usurped
power, the majority in Congress do not
hesitate to declare their purpose of exclud-
ing the Southern States from the Union,
until they shall have effectuated such
amendments of the Constitution, as will
render the Southern States utterly power-
less in all future time, as will insure politi-
cal, civil and social equality between the
white and colored races, as will concentrate
all political power in a dominant majority
of Congress, as will absorb and annihilate
all the rights reserved to the States, and as
will perpetuate the power and dominion of
the political party which now holds the
reins of government. In these efforts to
undermine and revolutionize the Federal
Government, and to build upon its ruins a
fanatical despotism, the Congressional con-
spirators have the zealous sympathies and
active encouragement of a lean minority of
our own State, who are knowingly defying
the will of an overwhelming majority of the
people, and persistently depriving them of
their just rights in the government.

In this fearful conflict between patriotic
devotion to the Constitution and the Union,
on one side, and sectional fanaticism, seek-
ing to perpetuate its political power, on the
other, President Johnson has borne him-
self with unshrinking firmness, with an
amount of far-seeing wisdom, disinterested
love of justice, mingled with liberal clem-
ency, and untiring perseverance in the
grand work of restoring the Union of the
States, which have secured for him the par-
ty approval, and the unbounded confidence,
of all true friends of the Constitution and
of the Union. Upon his continued firm-
ness and wisdom, they now rely for the
final overthrow of the enemies of the Union;
and with the prompt co operation of the
people whose confidence he enjoys, he is
destined to crown his administration with
the glory of having saved the Constitution
and the Union against the most dangerous
assaults ever made upon them. But against
the powerful combination now arrayed
against him, he cannot stand single-handed.
He is ready to do his full duty in this ter-
rible crisis—now, as always heretofore,
his trust for success is in the people. To
them he looks for encouragement, for sup-
port, and upon them he relies for final
success.

The delegates to this convention, for the
purpose of branding as misrepresentations,
all statements, by whomsoever made, which
impute sentiments and purposes of disloyal-
ty to the Constitution and the Union, and
great body of the people of Tennessee; and
also for the purpose of proclaiming the
readiness of the people of Tennessee to stand
by and sustain President Johnson in his
efforts to carry out his restoration policy,
do hereby adopt the foregoing preamble,
and announce their resolution to sustain
him in the policy by him indicated.

The principles of that policy, simple but
complete, are
1. The integrity of the Union in the
whole and all its parts.
2. That the States declared in insurrec-
tion and rebellion, by reason of the war, did
not cease to be States, and are therefore
integral parts of the United States.
3. That, as such States, the citizens
thereof who, by the laws of each, are en-
titled to the elective franchise, have a right
to elect Representatives to Congress ac-
cording to the ratio of representation as
fixed by law, and that Congress cannot le-
gally exclude them because they claim to
be representatives of a State lately in re-
bellion. Congress has a right, each house
acting for itself, under the Constitution, to
decide upon the election and qualification
of its members.

4. That the people of the respective
States have the right to regulate their own
domestic affairs as long as they act con-
sistently with the Constitution; hence his
opposition to any attempt on the part of
Congress to force negro suffrage upon the
people, as such policy is calculated to wi-
den rather than to heal the breach between
the North and South, and to impair rather
than benefit the negro.

5. Opposition to any interference at this
time with the Constitution of the United
States, it being unwise statesmanship to
endeavor to change the fundamental law of
the land in the midst of high excitement,
and not magnanimous to do so, when the
people of eleven of the States upon whom
the amendments are to operate have no
representative will in the Congress of the
nation.

6. The guarantee of the payment of the
public debt incurred for the maintenance of
the Government.
7. The freedom of all the inhabitants of
the land, and their protection, by law, in
the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

We further resolve, That the present
administration of the Government of this
State, though informal in its origin, was
established under circumstances which
justified its creation, and which, in the
interest of peace and order, is still entitled
to recognition and support; but it is due to
truth to say, that to receive that cordial
support which good citizens desire to yield
to government, its measures should be
temperate, tolerant, and healing in their
character, just to all, and vindictive toward
none; earnestly striving for an early re-
sumption, both as regards the State and its
people, of their proper and normal relations
with the Federal Government, and such a
restoration of law and order as will relieve
the people of the presence of the military
authorities, and of disquietude.

That we approve most heartily, and en-
dorse most fully the policy of President
Johnson in the administration of the Gov-
ernment, and especially his recent message
vetoing the bill amendatory to the act es-
tablishing the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Fashions in Washington.
A Washington correspondent of the Bos-
ton Post writes:
"Men in Washington have no rule of
dress, and go to a ball or call on the Chief
Magistrate of the nation in a sack coat as
often as in a frock, and the old orthodox
dress coat is no more seen. The ladies
dress gaudily, and with a royal disregard
of taste worthy of their courage and their
despair.

Positive colors are all the rage. Soft
neutrals are eschewed, and hair frizzed like
the paper curly-kews one used to see at
the end of a ham, with a band of gold pass-
ing through it, gives them the appearance
affected by low comedians as the picture of
coming terror. Warren in "Dickory"
wears exactly the head of a Washington
belle. They come to a public table at a
public hotel, not in dinner but in ball dress,
and not unfrequently in white bonnets with
opera cloaks pendant from their shoulders."

Below we give the Valentine and answer
referred to last week.

The readers of the CITIZEN would be
glad to hear from our correspondent often.

A Valentine.

BY J. W. WATSON.

Hot brothers of the Southern land,
Sit ye not brooding by your hearth,
Receive an outcast of Northern hand,
And give some gentler feeling birth!
Think well of all the countless years
Wherein our paths must be the same;
Shall we, in hot and bloody tears,
Make brotherhood a burning shame?
I charge ye, by our mutual woes,
Speak—are we friends or are we foes!

The past has been a fearful dream,
A struggle fraught with woe and pain;
Shall we not seek some Lethe's stream,
And by its waves be pure again?
Shall we not in the precincts of death,
Drown hate and every bitter thought,
Or shall we leave the cup unquaffed,
The healing waters all unquaffed?
Shall hands be used for grasps or blows?
Speak—are we friends or are we foes!

Think well of countless grassgrown graves
By hill, by meadow, stream and lake!
Think well of all our countless braves
Who suffered for our mother's sake!
There is no hatred in our breast,
No treasured vengeance for a wrong;
We laid our bitterest thought to rest
With our last shout of battle-song,
Before the One who all things knows
Speak—are we friends or are we foes!

I charge ye, by our mother's tears—
By many and many a vacant heart,
By all the suffering that endears,
To rise unto the nobler part!
I charge ye, by that memorized time,
When hand in hand we learned to walk,
Before the words of thoughtless crime
Came bubbling through our youthful talk;
Think, ere the warm hand colder grows,
Think—are we friends or are we foes!

The days are hurrying swiftly by,
The stranger's glance is on us bent.
Shall he remark the angry eye,
And smile or sneer at our dissent?
Why all the world in triumph cries,
Where once it stood entranced and mute,
Because two brothers, brave and wise,
Still struggle in a dread dispute!
Remember, he must reap who sows,
Think—are we friends or are we foes!

Answer.

The hand you offer is the same
That filled our lovely land with graves;
The heart you ask for, loves the same
Of Southern deeds and Southern braves.
We do think well of coming years,
But can't forget the past—
We can't forget the orphan's tears
Nor the fell destroyer's blast.
When you seek to heal our woes,
We promise them we'll not be foes.

The past to us is not a dream,
For we can see its mark:
To us it can but ever seem
"A reality, damning, dark!"
If there's no anger in your breast,
Why try our names to blot?
Why not let our
Whisper be your foe!

We do think of our many graves
And heroes, that therein sleep;
Aye, for our countless, matchless braves,
Our ruined land will ever weep.
With choicest flowers we'll weave a wreath
To twine around their glorious name,
Their own good swords, we'll keep and sheathe,
For their honor and their country's fame.
Think of this, and how it tends,
And ask yourself—can we be friends!

You say your hearts are warm within—
That tears are glistening in your eyes.
They should be for surely so much sin
Could but be cleansed with mourning cries.
"Speak while our smitten homes appeal!"
We will speak, for our wrongs—
We will, we do, we can but feel.
To you the bitter cup belongs,
Until for wrongs you make amends,
We never, never can be friends.

We of the South have no power,
Why such friendship as this seek?
Do friends try their friends to lower
And brand disgrace upon friend's cheek?
No. 'Tis the foe that thus behaves—
The wolf that wears the lamb's warm wool.
You rule us with our former slaves,
Our cup of bitterness is full:
All such acts do but offend,
And can not, will not make a friend.

Eloquence Extraordinary.

It is said that one of the poetical mem-
bers of the Legislature, the other day, con-
cluded a speech on the "Stay Law" in the
following burning words:

"Mr. Speaker! Is there a man, woman,
or child within the sound of my voice, who
is unwilling to save to our people the pit-
tances of property left them? If such there
be, sir, he should go down to posterity, un-
wept, unhonored, and unsung. He is unfit
to tread the soil of the free and the brave.
A man, sir, who would maliciously, and in
cold blood, thus oppress the people, is not
fit to live. He should be kicked to death
by a jackass, and I'd like to do it!"

The Radicals are in a rage at President
Johnson. They scowl; they frown; they
look as black as their own dear niggers.

Below we give the Valentine and answer
referred to last week.

The readers of the CITIZEN would be
glad to hear from our correspondent often.

A Valentine.

BY J. W. WATSON.

Hot brothers of the Southern land,
Sit ye not brooding by your hearth,
Receive an outcast of Northern hand,
And give some gentler feeling birth!
Think well of all the countless years
Wherein our paths must be the same;
Shall we, in hot and bloody tears,
Make brotherhood a burning shame?
I charge ye, by our mutual woes,
Speak—are we friends or are we foes!

The past has been a fearful dream,
A struggle fraught with woe and pain;
Shall we not seek some Lethe's stream,
And by its waves be pure again?
Shall we not in the precincts of death,
Drown hate and every bitter thought,
Or shall we leave the cup unquaffed,
The healing waters all unquaffed?
Shall hands be used for grasps or blows?
Speak—are we friends or are we foes!

Think well of countless grassgrown graves
By hill, by meadow, stream and lake!
Think well of all our countless braves
Who suffered for our mother's sake!
There is no hatred in our breast,
No treasured vengeance for a wrong;
We laid our bitterest thought to rest
With our last shout of battle-song,
Before the One who all things knows
Speak—are we friends or are we foes!

I charge ye, by our mother's tears—
By many and many a vacant heart,
By all the suffering that endears,
To rise unto the nobler part!
I charge ye, by that memorized time,
When hand in hand we learned to walk,
Before the words of thoughtless crime
Came bubbling through our youthful talk;
Think, ere the warm hand colder grows,
Think—are we friends or are we foes!

The days are hurrying swiftly by,
The stranger's glance is on us bent.
Shall he remark the angry eye,
And smile or sneer at our dissent?
Why all the world in triumph cries,
Where once it stood entranced and mute,
Because two brothers, brave and wise,
Still struggle in a dread dispute!
Remember, he must reap who sows,
Think—are we friends or are we foes!

Answer.

The hand you offer is the same
That filled our lovely land with graves;
The heart you ask for, loves the same
Of Southern deeds and Southern braves.
We do think well of coming years,
But can't forget the past—
We can't forget the orphan's tears
Nor the fell destroyer's blast.
When you seek to heal our woes,
We promise them we'll not be foes.

The past to us is not a dream,
For we can see its mark:
To us it can but ever seem
"A reality, damning, dark!"
If there's no anger in your breast,
Why try our names to blot?
Why not let our
Whisper be your foe!

We do think of our many graves
And heroes, that therein sleep;
Aye, for our countless, matchless braves,
Our ruined land will ever weep.
With choicest flowers we'll weave a wreath
To twine around their glorious name,
Their own good swords, we'll keep and sheathe,
For their honor and their country's fame.
Think of this, and how it tends,
And ask yourself—can we be friends!

You say your hearts are warm within—
That tears are glistening in your eyes.
They should be for surely so much sin
Could but be cleansed with mourning cries.
"Speak while our smitten homes appeal!"
We will speak, for our wrongs—
We will, we do, we can but feel.
To you the bitter cup belongs,
Until for wrongs you make amends,
We never, never can be friends.

We of the South have no power,
Why such friendship as this seek?
Do friends try their friends to lower
And brand disgrace upon friend's cheek?
No. 'Tis the foe that thus behaves—
The wolf that wears the lamb's warm wool.
You rule us with our former slaves,
Our cup of bitterness is full:
All such acts do but offend,
And can not, will not make a friend.

Eloquence Extraordinary.

It is said that one of the poetical mem-
bers of the Legislature, the other day, con-
cluded a speech on the "Stay Law" in the
following burning words:

"Mr. Speaker! Is there a man, woman,
or child within the sound of my voice, who
is unwilling to save to our people the pit-
tances of property left them? If such there
be, sir, he should go down to posterity, un-
wept, unhonored, and unsung. He is unfit
to tread the soil of the free and the brave.
A man, sir, who would maliciously, and in
cold blood, thus oppress the people, is not
fit to live. He should be kicked to death
by a jackass, and I'd like to do it!"

The Radicals are in a rage at President
Johnson. They scowl; they frown; they
look as black as their own dear niggers.

Thad Stevens says that he has little longer
to live. Prentice says the tears "live in
an onion" that will be shed when he dies.